IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

HINSDALE, N. H. gas A. M. Barrows is on a visit in Leb-

go. Della Boyden of Springfield, Mass., the Postal Telegraph company have disporal from here attended the bicycle

springfield this week. gas Rosa A. Duffy is on an extended atives in Franklin Falls. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Shaw and child vis-

cepfield, Mass., last week. g J. Richards has been spending k with her son Carl at Hanover, M. S. Leach is visiting amor Charlestown, N. H., and Wind-

arl T. Richards, Edw. P. Bailey, Benj. Adams and F. P. Conway resumed their al Dartmouth this week.

J. Amidon & Sons started their mill as on account of low water.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Thompson re of to Orange, Mass., Wednesday, after ag several days at A. S. Thompson's, Britton left Wednesday noon for to be gone about two months, P. P. Woodbury's horse "San Jacin-

gr Kendall and family and Mr. Fitza after spending a week at A. A. Bai-

spices were held at the Universalist list Sunday, conducted by Bertram There will be services next Sun-

ladies of the Methodist society held party at the residence of Mrs. Sam-Wednesday evening. There a good attendance. al Stebbins is erecting a business Main street. It is to be one story

h basement, and will be fitted for es three on the first floor and two a Halle & Frost Manufacturing com-

. Hugh Montgomery will speak at hall Thursday evening, Sept. 20, un-the auspices of the W. C. T. U. His let will be "How to meet the foe."

on free, but a collection will be

NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Mrs. Newton, who has boarded for sevponths with Mrs. Isaac Maltoon, has for the present with Mrs.

inhar Martindale, who is employed by M. Webster, has rented a tenement in ed by Mrs. Dowsman Stratbe neighbors of Mrs. Warren Tufts

gon Thursday and dug the potatoes spared frewood and did other work to ber in her time of trouble. Ess Mary Cutler of Hatfield, who for ast three years' has been an assistant Northfield training school, died at

home recently of typhoid fever. She be greatly missed here, where she has he Republicans will hold their caucus the town hall on the evening of Sept. Under the present law the delegates

attendance is desired. The Connecticut River Valley Mediciation will meet at the Loveland

take part in the meeting. Frank Stimpson, who has been propriof the Loveland House for the past in street. This is one of the finest lo-

ions in the village. Mrs. A. C. Town of Gardner, Mass., has ted a studio in a building near Crow-ssure and will be ready for patronage bout two weeks. She has a fine exof photographic work, also portraits da, water colors and crayon and will

ess receive liberal patronage. critic showers visited this town on day, a large amount of water falling, leving for the present the drouth. s were burned out and the lightstruck the house of George Alexanwho lives at the Farms, playing curi-fraks about the house, but not ing the occupants or setting fire to the

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

Men Killed and Others Injured in Hoosac Tunnel.

be worst accident in Hoosac tunnel was opened took place Saturday a a rear end collision of freight. Two men were instantly killed, three unded, an engine totally wrecked number of ears smashed to splinters. killed are William Terpinning of Syr-N. Y., and Geo. Minnick of Fitch-The wounded are Walter C. Clapp, of Rotterdam; Chas. Fraser, fire of the same place, and H. E. Bartbrakeman, of Fitchburg. A. W. kins, the signal station operator at west portal, who is now under aror criminal carelessness, is supposed responsible for the disaster. Fraser rom his injuries Monday. Hodgkins see held under \$5000 bonds on the of manslaughter.

W. Davenport, the blind farmer and urchaser, of Leyden, has bought 100,ounds of wool during the past two still holds it and is purchasing more. will of Stephen Meekins was read the funeral at Williamsburg Satur-It sets aside \$15,000 for the erection one library building to be located in our of the village, the amount to be ed for books being left at the discre-

estimated that 2000 acres of land en ravaged by the flames, taking in s of eight miles from Hoosac tunnel di Headsboro, including a large area contain and woodland in West Rowe. Heath and Charlemont have been hed, though Heath has had no fire The fire burned huge the ground by destroying the roots, in the porous soil, were dry as tin-

The Land of Promise

he Land of Promise

West, the land that "tickled with a harvest." the El Dorado of the mission of the agricultural emigrant with all the elements of wealth it, some of the fairest and most one boar a harvest of malaria, reapeas by those unprotected by a metard. No one seeking or dwelling in cality is safe from the scourge wither's Stomach Bitters. Emigrants, mind. Commercial travelers somalarious regions should carry a bothliar in the traditional gripeack, effects of exposure, mental or body a p and unwholesome food or water like defense. Constipation, rheums

McKINLEY ON THE

The Question of Its Framers Was Not What is Best for the Country, but "What Will You Take for Your Vote!" McKinley's speech at Bangor, Me., last Satur-

The Democratic Congress has disappointed the people, trifled with the sacred trust confided to it, excited distrust and disgust among their constituents, and impaired their enterprises and investments. In almost continuous session for thirteen manufactures have done nothing but aggremonths, they have done nothing but aggra-vate the situation. Pledged, if platforms mean anything, to overthrow our long conslav, after a shut down of several seep account of low water.

See a account of low water.

See a Mrs. Geo. H. Thompson reless and Mrs. Geo. H. Thompson reless anything, to overtarow our long continued policy of protection, they have quareled and compromised, and upon their own less timony, have been compromised.

The Kind of a Law It Is.

The result of their long wrangle is a tariff law with which nobody is satisfied. A law which even those who made it apologize for. A law which the chairman of the committee on ways and means and almost the entire Democratic side of the House condemned by a yea and nay vote only a few days before its passage, affirming their intention, in the most solemn manner, not permit it to be enacted.

A law which was never approved of by a majority of either the House committee on

ways and means or the Senate committee on finance, who were charged with the preparation and management of the bill.

A law which all factions of the Democratic party agree is the work of a monstrous transfer of the preparation and management of the bill.

A law which all factions of the Democratic party agree is the work of a monstrous transfer of the preparation and the farm all to \$3. strous trust, which Chairman Wilson con-fessed in the House, amid the appliause of his confederates, with deep chagrin and humiliation, "held Congress by the throat." A law which never received the deliber-

ite consideration of the conference committee, and was not withdrawn by the Sens mill shut down last Friday and Sat-s mill shut down last Friday and Sat-r for repairs. We understand they large orders, and the outlook for busi-the threat of the agents of the trust that it was "that or nothing," and in all human probability nothing.

A law which, since its passage, the majority of the senators have rushed swiftly forward to denounce and condemn, although they are responsible for its passage.

A law of which the House of Representatives were so thoroughly ashamed that they had no sooner passed it than they made hot haste to seek its immediate amendment by passing supplementary bills which put their tariffed sugar, coal, lead, iron and barbed wire on the free list, under threat of still further similar assaults on the much-disturbed and distressed industries of the country, u terly heedless of the stupendous ruin they had already wrought.

A law which the President condemned

before its passage, and from which, when passed, he withheld his approval.

A law which was characterized, before its passage, by the greatest leader in the Democratic party, the senior senator from New York, as "a violation of Democratic pledges and principles;" and which was denounced by the official head of the government as such an act of "party perfidy and party dishonor," that if the House should at last concur in it, "they would not dare to look the people of the country in the face," and which the executive still liconventions will be elected at this condemns, since their surrender, as the mg, also the town committee, and a very "communism of pelf,"

This Is Not the End.

After 18 months' useless agitation, not yet content with the vast ruin they have See. Northfield, Tuesday Sept. 18, at wrought, they are still unwilling to give with the mat this time rest or relief, but continue and constantly renew the threat of still other and more hurtful changes in our tariff schedules. Even the President himself, in his letter

rears, and whose lease expires Oct. 1, recently bought the property owned the heirs of the late Mrs. Allen on who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform (not accepting this bill) should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare, and constantly guarding against treachery and half-heart-

Even the active agents to the settlement avow it is a settlement which does not set-tle anything. They openly disclaim it as such, and invite the protectionists of the country to again join issue with them on the doctrine of free trade against protection, which they declared in their last national platform was a "fraud and robbery." Then, as now, we accept their challenge and appeal to the voters of the country for their suffrages.

How The Bill Was Made.

The history of the new tariff legislation is interesting and instructive. The House, which alone has the power to originate revenue bills, passed what is known as the 'Wilson bill.'

Wilson bill. The bill went to the Senate and took the usual course of reference to the committee on finance, which is charged with the revenue legislation of the Senate. After pro-tracted consideration by the committee, the Wilson bill, with more than 400 amendments, was reported to the Senate. But, after much talking and wrangling, it was soon made manifest that neither the Wilson bill nor the Wilson bill with the finance committee's amendments could pass that

And so, taking the matter out of the hands of the Senate, and out of the hands of the finance committee of the Senate, a self-constituted adjusting committee, a committee unknown to the constitution, a committee unauthorized by the rules of the Senate, or by party caucus, tradition or custom, an adjusting committee consisting of Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Vest of Missouri and Harris of Tennessee undertook to make a bill which would receive the votes of forty-three Senators, or a bare majority

The manner of its making should condemn it. It was "traded through" with-out regard to principle, public policy, pub-lic interest or public morals. The Senator from Arkansas himself best tells how it was done. Speaking of the bill of the

finance committee, in open Senate a few days ago, Mr. Jones related: "We knew that to pass the bill in this form at that time was impossible. With that fact staring us in the face, and appreciating the necessity of passing some sort of a tariff bill while we had power,"—that is significant: they must make hay before the storm came!—"the Senator from Tenee, the Senator from Missouri, myself nessee, the Senator from Missouri, myself and other members of the committee, and Senators not on the committee, discussed the situation freely. I began the conver-sation with individual Senators, one after another. I carefully noted down the ob-jections and criticisms of each and to each particular paragraph, throughout the bill particular paragraph throughout the bill, and the objection made to it. I went from the beginning to the end through the bill with man after man on this side of the chamber, spending days and days in the work. After I had talked with each man who was opposing the bill, and had noted on the margin of the bill what was said, I had every objection presented by each of them, and after I had gone over the mar-ginal notes and made up my mind about exactly what were the smallest modifications which would at all meet the difficul which were in the way, I consulted

MCKINLEY ON THE

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF,

the secretary of the treasury and the President; and thus we made the bill."

That is to say, he said to the several Senators: "What do you want? What is your requirement for voting for this bill? We must pass a bill while we have the power. What is the least consideration that will get your vote?"

Not what was for the best interests of the people; not what would carry out the

the people; not what would carry out the pledges of their platform upon which they gained power; not what was the best for the whole country and its vast interests not what the masses of the people wanted ome of the most effective passages from Gov.

McKinley's speech at Bangor, Me. last Saturlay night. want, what do you insist upon, and what is the least you will take? Let us have your answer frankly, so that we can arrange things and may count upon your vote for the passage of some sort of a tariff

And the Senator from Arkansas cheerfully put the requirements of them all on the margin of the bill and added one vote after another to his list until 43 were se-

The New Free List and the Boasted Reductions.

Let us examine briefly the free list of the new law. It has taken from the dutia-ble list of the law of 1890, and put on the free list, articles the value of which, as imported in 1893, was \$41,398,000.71. Now of what does this new free list consist?

Nearly one-half of it—or to be exact, \$18,-496,553.92—was the farmer's wool. Then \$10,198,391.11 was lumber, and \$1,512,-574.31 agricultural products. Flax and hemp, the importations of which last year amounted to \$1,720,231.60, are transferred from the dutlable list and placed upon the

Your free list, therefore, consists chiefly, the farm and the forest, which amount in all to \$31,937,750.94. The balance of this much vaunted free list, amounting to 89-460,247,77, consists chiefly of manufactured articles, although nearly one-quarter of it, or \$2,201,760.16, consists in paintings, statuary and other works of art.

Now let us see what constitutes their coasted reductions of duties: On the basis of importations of last year

hey have reduced the tariff on leaf tobacco and Havana cigars \$1,434,012. On liquors they have reduced duties nore than \$1,232,950. The duty on brandy,

for example, is reduced from \$2.50 per gal-lon under the law of 1890 to \$1.80 under the new tariff law. On laces and embroideries they have re-

duced the duties, based upon the importa-tions of last year, \$1,537,890.

On silk dress goods, plushes, velvets, etc., \$2,720,605. On ostrich feathers and flowers, \$265,330.

On kid gloves, \$875,000. On china ware, \$2,233,987. On paintings and statuary, \$432,657.

On pearl buttons, \$224,000. On plate and cut glass, \$215,007. On opium, for smoking, \$400,073.

On jewelry, \$70,000. How the reduced tariff on these articles

will relieve the poor man! What a relief these changes will bring him! Every one is an article of luxury. Not one has any place in the list of necessities. All are articles which are chiefly used by the wealthy and opulent, the best-condi-tioned of our country.

Yet these reductions had all to be made o give the Democratic Congress an excuse for putting a duty upon sugar, a necessity to every household in the land, that they might enrich the trust already fattened, as they allege, by its ill-gotten gains. What comfort will it bring to the average American home, the modest households of the great masses of the people, to be told that the duties have been reduced on laces, silks, Havana cigars, cut glass, jewelry, ostrich feathers, velvets, liquors and ppinm? Yet such is the compensation the American people are given for the added burden of a cent and one-half, or more, upon every pound of sugar they consume.

Sectional and Unjust. The law of 1894 is not national, it is sec tional. Every paragraph manifests its inspiration and discloses its authors. It has been considerate of the manufactures of the South, but has not spared the vast indus-tries of the North. Whatever protection has been given to the great North and Northwest has been grudgingly given, and only because without it no tariff law could have been passed, and where concessions have been made to Northern industries it will be found that they were made at the dictation of Southern people whose inter-ests were indentical with those of the people of the North. Have you reflected that the minority, and not the majority, representing the great industries and occupations of the people, made this law? . . A law thus made cannot permanently stand. The majority must rule and the majority voice alone can write into public law a statute which will endure,

Election Notes.

Bradford elected a Republican representative on the first ballot, for the first time

Fairfield is one of the few towns in the state in which the Democratic vote was in creased over 1892. In that year it cast 184 Democratic votes, this year, 206.

Stowe cast the largest vote of any town n the state for the Populist candidate for governor-54-exceeding even Burlington and Rutland. The former cast 53 and the

Legislative honors have fallen generously on the family of Hon. John Lynde of Williamstown. He has represented that town five times in the house, and the county one term in the senate; three sons have been chosen representatives; and three sons-in-law (one in Vermont, one in Illinois, and one in Kansas) have been representatives in state legislatures.

HOPE KILLS DESPAIR.

And Beautiful Results Surely Follow.

There is One Thing You Want Badly And Must Have.

Even if You Have Given Up Possessing it This Will Give You Hope.

Neuralgia and nervousness are fearfully prevalent. There is no more painful isease than neuralgia. It indicates a diseased state of nerves and blood and the

most terrible suffering is often present. Most everybody is nervous, and this is more dangerous than most people think, for, as in the case of the well-known S. W. Anderson, Esq., of Warren, Mass., it is very liable to lead to nervous prostration and paralysi , if not cured. He writes as follows about his wonderful recovery:

"Some time ago I was afflicted with nervousness and neuralgia. The pains I suf fered were frightful. They commenced in my legs and arms and then went to my head and face. Finally I had a paralytic shock on my right side which laid me up completely.

"I continued suffering the most terriable Your free list, therefore, consists chiefly, agony from neuralgia and was nearly dead and almost exclusively, of the products of with pain. I took everything I ever heard of but got no better. I consulted four doctors but they did me no good. They

doctors but they did me no good. They said ther was nothing but morphine pills that would help me.

"I took, them for nearly a year and was no better but began to get even worse, I heard of a skilful doctor in Worcester, Mass., and went there to see him. He said he could care me in one week. I staid

said he could cure me in one week. I staid
there three days and then went home.
"The day after I got home I was taken
worse than ever I had been before and my
suffering was more than I could endure.
"I continued to grew worse every day
all through the fall and winter, then I
became so bad that I had the pain almost constantly, and I could not have lived but a very short time longer if help had not

en very close at hand.
"My wife saw the advertisement of Dr Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and she wanted me to use it. Having



heard it very highly spoken of I decided to try it although I had made up my mind I was about through with this world. "The first bottle I took stopped the pair entirely and my improvement was steady and sure from that time until I was cured. I could not have lived more than a week longer if I had not taken Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy
"I am thankful to God for this medi ine; it is the best remedy that ever came before the public. I thank Dr. Greene and I hope that he will be rewarded here in this world and the world to come.

"I am constantly recommending it and shall always continue to. I advise everybody to take this most wonderful medicir for it will make them strong, healthy and You must have health. You want to be

strong and well. Then why don't you take this greatest of all medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and serve remedy! It will surely cure you. Try it.

It is recommended and used by physicians because it is the discovery and pre-scription of that most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor is consulted with by physicians themselves, in regard to ner-vous and chronic diseases and all may have

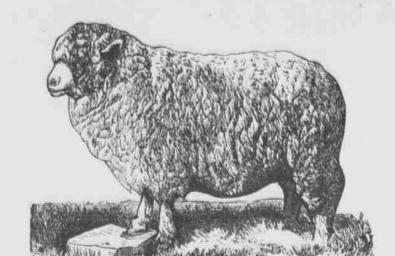
A Survivor Tells the Story of the Fire at Hinckley.

his advice free by calling or writing

"It wasn't any forest fire," said Patrick Regan of Hinckley, gravely. "A forest fire wouldn't have hurt me, for my 40 acres were cleared. It was just like this: First it got so dark, at 2 o'clock, that we couldn't see our hands before our faces. I said it was the end of the world, but some of my neighbors said, it was an eclipse of the sun. I said it wasn't like any eclipse I ever saw, and that I meant to get into the river. As I ran I saw chunks of fire falling from the clouds. My clothes caught and I tore them off as I ran along, until, when I reached the water, I hadn't a rag on me. On the way I saw two men throw up their hands and fall, and I said my time had come, too but I held out and reached the water.'



PERRY DAVIS & SON, Sole Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. L.



RIGHT ON HAND WITH

Popular Woolens for Fall and Winter Suits, Overcoats and Trousers.

Look at our list of special makes just in. Cleveland Hard-times Cassimeres, Wilson Cheviots and Vicunas, Gorman Worsteds and Meltons, and the real McKinley dyed-in-the-wool Mixtures. We are able to meet the demand of the times.

Best of Goods, Lowest Prices, Superior Makeup.

Do not overlook our line of fine woolens for

Custom Made Business Suit \$25

The genuine LAMSON & HUBBARD HATS are sold by the leading clothiers and hatters. We have the fall style in two grades.

OUR "SPECIAL" \$2.00 DERBY IS A LEADER.

YOUNG & KNOWLTON.

TAILORS.

CLOTHERS.

FURNISHERS.

TODAY WE OFFER A

General Mark-Down Sale!

Cut Prices in all Worsted, Cotton and Wash Dress Goods.

We offer Two Bargains in Summer Blankets.

Lot 1, 20 pair at 59 cents each; last season's price, \$1.

1 Lot, 10 pair at \$1 each, former price,

We give you the best Summer Corset ever sold for the money, 50 cents,

Cottons, Prints and Ginghaus all marked down;

T.W. BARNARD

After the Show is Over COME AND GET

A Plate of Hot Clam Chowder

At Bogle & Brockington's on Elliot street

Remember we Keep all Kinds of Fruits, Cigars and obacco.

Wanted at Once.

WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF

Baskets, all kinds, Corn Cutters, Corn Binders.

Don't You Want Something of This Kind?

ROBBINS & COWLES, Brooks House Block.

One Reason Why It Is to Your Advantage to Do Business With Us Is, It Saves You Time.

to buy a few groceries, some nails. for those squirrels, a pair of shoes per for one of those chambers, some | money.

Supposing you come to town with | thing in the way of farming tools for a long errand paper. You have got the fall's work, a bag or two of grain-You know what a variety bolts or something else in the hard- there usually is. Did you ever think ware line, some shot or cartridges how much time you could save by for yourself or some of the family, buying these things all under one a bottle of medicine of some kind, roof? You can bring us your butsomething in the way of dry goods, ter, eggs or potatoes, and we will some underwear, hosiery, a piece of sell you anything in the above list flannel or shirting, perhaps a pair and many things which we have not of gloves for summer or winter wear mentioned. Nine times out of ten a few pieces of crockery to replenisn | we could fill your whole order and the household stock, some wall pa- thereby save you both time and

W. D. & J. L. STOCKWELL, West Brattleboro.

A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME

KEEP YOUR HOUSE CLEAN WITH

SAPOLIO.

